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FOREIGN TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES ASSES.

THE SUN, New York City.

Not a Correct Parallel.

Possibly the talent which can condense a controversy into an epithet and declare a doctrine in an adverb, may sometimes belong to Mr. HENRY GEORGE, but it is certainly not illustrated in his recent venomous attack upon the National Democratic Committee. That committee, according to Mr. George, have not only frittered away the splendid chances of the President by their treachery and cowardice, but they are ready to go even

he permits it.' There is no correct parallel between the situation of Gen. HANCOCK in 1880 and that of Mr. CLEVELAND in 1888. CLEVELAND can't be Hancocked. It is impossible.

Gen. HANCOCK ran for President on the frank and unqualified free trade platform of "a tariff for revenue only." That platform he cordially adopted in his letter of acceptance. "The principles enunciated by the Convention," he said, "are those I have cherished in the past, and shall endeavor to maintain in the future." In its design and aim the Democratic platform of 1888, though more cautious in its phrasing, is altogether too much like that of 1880; but the contest of that year had some features to which there is nothing in the present situation that will correspond.

The States of Ohio and Indiana then held preliminary elections in October, and the results of those elections took the Democracy by surprise. They had fought the battle without any particular attention to their doctrine of tariff for revenue only. It had been put in by the active and enterprising free trade theorists without opposition, in fact, almost without attention from the others, who were attending to matters which they thought to be of more pressing importance. The mass of the Democracy were amazed when they found what the Republicans had done with the free trade outcry. In their terror, some of the protectionlate went about to try and repair the disaster. They got Gen. HANCOCK, on October 12, to write a letter, which was published on October 16, formally repudiating the "tariff for revenue only," before described as a principle he had "cherished in the past and should endeavor to maintain in the future." Now he declared himself a protectionist. "I am too sound an American," he said, "to advocate any departure from the general features of a policy that has been largely instrumental in building up our industries and keeping Americans from the competition of the underpaid labor of Europe."

This letter we suppose to be what Mr. George has in mind when he warns Mr. CLEVELAND that the National Committee, or more precisely Mr. BRICE, Mr. WATTERSON, Mr. GORMAN, and Mr. BARNUM, will persuade him to take the back track on the tariff question. This they would have him do, of course, by imitating the MILLS bill and repudiating the cardinal feature of his celebrated message, the principle, namely, that the surplus should be cut out of the tariff exclusively and the internal revenue be

This is too absurd for further discussion There is no danger of Mr. CLEVELAND being "Hancocked." He isn't that sort of a man. He will not recant the principles which he maintained so earnestly in his message.

Friends More Dangerous Than Enemies.

The successful prosecution of a vigorous and vigilant canvass by the National Democratic Committee this year, is attended with more difficulties than may appear to the uninformed or unthinking observer.

When the great and essential principles of Democracy, fairly formulated in a National Convention, and embodied in the record and convictions of the candidates, are before the voters for their determination, the task of a National Committee is comparatively easy: and the efforts which Democrats through out the land make to supplement its work are always harmonious. This year, however, the National Committee finds the party in some measure committed to the approval of notions hitherto rejected by the great mass of voters, and requiring for their acceptance a laborious, patient, uninteresting, and dispiriting "educational canvass."

Quite apart from this, and yet an incident the situation thus brought about by going beyond the regular lines of Democracy for an issue in a momentous Presidential contest, is the damage done to party prospects by the character of some of the recruits who have this year joined their political fortunes to the Democratic cause. They include, on the one hand, those utter impracticables, the theoretical free traders. who, in their zeal for the success of their beloved idea, are perfectly willing to see the Democratic party beaten, and, if need be, to contribute to its overthrow, should their plan of campaign be varied from. On the other hand, we find as Democratic recruits those Hessians of American politics, the horrible Mugwumps, the essence of whose purpose is that all political organization and every disciplined political force should be shattered and disrupted at their behest. Factious and insubordinate, their greatest zeal has been shown in seeking to drive from the party those unswerving protectionist Democrats whom the Democracy has always honored and now needs more than ever.

The tariff agitation, which has brought free traders and Mugwumps to the side of the Democracy, has secured, too, the adon of other cranks, no less unwelcome and undesirable. For information concerning one of these late converts we are indebted to the Evening Post. It appears that the Englishmen and Anglomaniacs of New England have a journal of their own in Boston called the British American Oitigen. It was, according to the Evening Post, established to rebuke those presumptuous Americans who did not desire to see Fancuil Hall used as a place for the celebration | bilities either that there was a survivor or of the Queen's birthday, and for the giorification of English government in Ireland and elsewhere. The local authorities objected to in a case where it said: "We may guess the use of Fanculi Hall for such a purpose, the use of Fan-ull Hall for such a purpose, or imagine, or fancy, but the law of England and this so enraged the Englishmen and the requires evidence." Hence it has been Anglomaniacs that they started the British American Citizen, which, says the Evening Post, "bristles weekly with its hostile argu-

If it did no more than this, Democrats would be content, but, unfortunately, its power of mischief was not to be thus cirscribed. As the Evening Post exultantly expresses it, "It has taken the step to-day of coming out Ratfooted against the Republican party." While, therefore, the Democratic speakers are busily engaged in 'educating" the voters to the acceptance of the MILLS bill as an entirely American measure, in seeking to justify from an rule which prevails in this State is so firmly

American point of view the cuts it makes, and in explaining that no concession of na-tional rights was involved in the rejected fisheries treaty, and in defending the retention of E. J. PHELPS at the court of St. James's as the accredited Minister of the republic, the organ of the Englishmen and of the Anglomaniacs of New England is coming out "flatfooted" in advocacy of the Democratic ticket. "What," exclaims this British American Citizen, "Is the meaning of this PAT FORD, PAT EGAN, RILEY stampede from their natural element to the Republican ranks? Is Mr. BLAINE's name so powerful that they cannot resist the charm, and follow him by thousands into the ranks of those who despise their race, religion, and

principles? Are they the kind of men that vote without expecting a personal reward?" The memorable declaration of Gen. EDWARD S. Bragg in the city of Chicago on July 10, 1884, that the supporters of Mr. CLEVELAND "loved him most for the enemies he had made" is not yet forgotten; and unless the National Democratic Committee exercises all its tact and wisdom, the prospects of the further. They will surely "Hancock him if Democracy may be seriously imperilled by these strange friends who talk like fools, if not like enemies.

The Parnell Fund Should be Replenished.

The announcement that Archbishop CROKE has contributed \$250 toward defraying the expenses of Mr. PARNELL's legal controversies with the London Times, ought to call forth responsive action on this side of the Atlantic. When a fund for the purpose is in process of collection not only in Ireland, but among Englishmen themselves, we have faith that Irish-Americans also, and all our citizens who understand that the home rule cause is staked upon the issue of the forthcoming trials, will promptly forward their subscriptions.

To a newspaper possessed of vast pecuniary resources, the expenditure imposed by the fees and disbursements incident to the libel suit in Scotland and the proceedings before the PARNELL Commission will no doubt seem insignificant compared with the magnitude of the interests involved. For it is the moral weight and authority of the Times, the unique position and far-reaching influence derived from the reputed fairness and accuracy of that journal in report and comment, which are now in jeopardy. If it shall be patent to the eyes of the English people that the great powers of the Times have in the crusade against the Irish Nationalist cause and its chief champion, been prostituted to dishonest and malignant ends, the tremendous violence of the popular revulsion will be proportioned to the completeness of the confidence which has been disgracefully abused. It is, in a word, the very existence of the most puissant inspirer and reflector of publie opinion that the world has known which hangs upon the outcome of the approaching litigation. Exposed to risk of ruin on the other side

of the same controversies are interests far more momentous than those of any individual or of any newspaper. It was no particular dislike of Mr. PARNELL'S personality. but venomous animosity against the whole home rule movement, which prompted the Times to discard the traditions of foresight and discretion, which, upon the whole, had guided it during its previous career, and resort to the unscrupulous and rancorous de-traction for which it must now render an account. The aim which it has kept in view throughout the series of "Parnellism and Crime" articles has been to so inseparably link the Parnellite members of Parliament to the detested authors of dynamite outrage and assassination as to make them objects of abhorrence to the British public mind. and compel the Gladstonians to leave them to their fate. Quite as much, therefore, for the Irish Nationalist party as for the Times newspaper, the twofold contest on which they are about to enter will be a struggle involving the issues of life and death.

Those of us in this country who believe that it is a righteous cause for which Irish patriots are contending, with, for the first ne a bright prospect of success recognize betimes the vital necessity of standing by them in this supreme crisis. It will be our part to hold up the hands of Mr. PARNELL, in whom the hopes of Ireland are. so to speak, incarnate, in the eventful trials which will presently begin.

Legal Presumptions as to Priority of

In a fire on Avenue A, which occurred on the 10th inst., GUSTAVE BERG and his wife and children were burned to death. Two applications for letters of administration ipon the wife's estate have been made to the Surrogate's Court. One of these is based upon the ground that the woman, being presumptively weaker, must have perished first in the fire, so that her property went to the husband, although he could have survived her but a few moments.

Under the civil or Roman law, where several persons perish in the same calamity, as for example in a battle, a shipwreck, or a fire, certain presumptions prevailed as to the survivorship. Thus, where all the persons lost were under 15 years of age, it was presumed that the oldest had survived the others; and if all were over 60, the presump tion of survivorship was in favor of the youngest. In Louisiana, which has a code based upon the civil law, there are statutory rules upon this subject. But in this State the doctrine of presumptive survivorship in cases where several persons lose their lives in a common disaster, was positively and unqualifiedly rejected by the Court of Appeals ten years ago, and now has no place in the jurisprudence of New York.

The leading case on the subject was originally decided at Special Term in this city by the Hon. HOOPER C. VAN VORST of the Su perior Court. one of our ablest equity Judges. His clear and learned opinion was adopted by the General Term, and affirmed with spe-

cial commendation by the Court of Appeals It was declared that under the common aw no presumption exists either that there is any survivor at all, or that there is a particular survivor, where several perish in a common accident. "The rule." said Chief Judge Church, "is that the law will indulge in no presumption on the subject. It will not raise a presumption by balancing probawho it was." And he quotes with approval the language of the English Court of Chancery supposed that in cases of this kind the common law presumes all to have perished at the same moment. This, however, is not quite correct. The true view is that where nothing is known except the fact that all were overcome and killed in the same disaster, the common law treats the question of survivorship as one which is incapable of being answered. Property rights dependent upon survivorship are therefore dealt with as though all the persons had died simultaneously, not because it is presumed that they died at the same time, but because no evidence is attainable to the contrary. The established by the case of Newell agt, NICHOLS, to which we have referred, and which is to be found in the 75th volume of New York Reports, that it seems strange any question should now be raised in regard to it.

Facts From the Other Side.

British discussion of the American tariff and its proposed revolution has increased enormously in interest of late, and we select two statements as bearing especially upon the present situation here.

The St. James's Gazette publishes this: "The passing by the United States House of Repre entatives of the Mr. La Tariff bill, which places tin plate n the free list, has led to a sharp rise in the price o tin. Yesterday Straits touched £20 7s. 0d. cash and £30 15s, three months. This is an advance of from £14 to £15 on the figures quoted recently. If the Senate passes the bill in its present form tin will command higher prices than have ruled of late, and a great im-netus will be given to an important branch of manufacture in this country."

According to this opinion, the probable and it may be said the entire, result of abolishing our present duty on tin plate would be to raise the price of that commodity in England, so that by the time it had been brought to this port it would cost as much as it had while the duty was in existence.

Another newspaper, than which there is none better informed or more intelligent in that country, the Court Journal, furnishes this interesting bit of rumored news:

"It is stated that during the past few weeks a body of en in London, having the control it is said, of two and a half millions sterling, have made arrange-ments to 'pool' into what is called a Sait Trust all the salt works in the kingdom, and it is understood they have been successful. Dearer salt is therefore in the

The same effect is looked for in salt, and from the same cause, as has already been observed in tin. The check which the MILLS bill would give to the production of salt in this country, by putting it on the free list, would be compensated for by its increased product in England and its consequent rise in price there, so that salt would still reach the consumer here at nearly or quite the same price which is paid now.

The only certain and unquestionable gain vould be England's.

Perhaps the greatest obstacle against which theorists, including free traders, have to contend is that solid facts occasionally knock their theories clean out.

It would be troublesome to count the number of them which the Republicans and Mugwumps have dug for Governor Hill.

Particularly noticeable was one prepared lately by an unusual combination of diggers, and heralded as of sensational importance. The additional spade in the gang was handled by an immigrant imported from a sound Democratic district, the Brooklyn Eagle. With the aid of this new digger the bottom was to sink deeper than that of any previous hole. The cavity being ready, his Honor the Mayor of New York was expected o heave the Governor in; and then the ceremony of unveiling was to take place, to the delight of three newspaper offices-the Times, Evening Post, and Eagle, and the

whole city of Washington. When the cover was pulled off of the hole, Fovernor HILL wasn't there. Mayor HEWITT had never even attempted to put him in.

Mayor Hewrer is a Democrat himself. And Mugwumps? Well, Mugwumps are

ugwumps, -SAMUEL J. TILDEN, writing on July 31, 876, to the notification committee appointed by the St. Louis Democratic Convention of that of mischiefs in all business. Never were its evils more felt than now. Men do nothing, because they are unable to make any calculations on which they can safely rely. They undertake nothing, because they fear a loss in everything they would attempt. They stop and wait. The merchant dares not buy for the future consumption of his customers. The manufacturer dares not make fabrics which may not refund his outlay. He shuts his factory and discharges his workmen. Capitalists cannot lend on security they consider safe, and their funds lie almost without interest. Men of enterprise who have credit or securities to

Mr. Dana, in the course of his recent remarks apon journalism, declared that anything which the Loss permitted to happen be was not too prout to report in his newspaper. Now, would Mr. Dana call public attention to the failure of a few thousand people to renew their subscription to Tan Sun !—Kansas City Journal.

He couldn't do it, because it wouldn't be the truth. There is no such failure, not of thousands, nor of hundreds, nor tens, nor individuals. In truth, the number is increasing every day, and with each rising dawn there is new

progress and greater joy. A correspondent inquires whether the law which disqualifies a man from voting in an election on which he has made a bet obtains also in New Jersey as well as in New York. We dare say it does, yet we respectfully advise him to put this question to some Jersey lawyer.

A very large number of the colored politiclans and speakers in all parts of the United States who have always in past years sup ported the Republican party are now ranging themselves on the Democratic side and do-ing service in its behalf. This is an interesting feature of the changes that are taking place in the political condition of the country. I few years ago there was hardly a single colored man of prominence in any State who stood on the Democratic side, and every one of them knew that if he did so he would be abooed by his own people. The colored Democratic vote of this year in all the States will be far larger than it ever was in any past election, and there is not a doubt that it will be very heavy throughout the Southern States. Moreover, it will not be the result of bulldozing. The colored people everywhere are growing in intelligence, and are more than ever exercising their own judgment in politics. The Negro National Democratic Committee doing good work among them.

There has been a good deal of fun in Senator Fasserr's so-called investigating committoo, and all of it has not hit the ear of every one of the reporters. Take, for instance, the examination of Mr. McCullon, as follows:

"Q .- When did you first hear of Mayor Gazen's acheme aqueduct, while GRACE was a member of the Commis

Q .- Was Louw a friend of Gazen ! A. (expressively)-Humph!! (Much laughter.)
"Q.-What did Lozw tell you about it ! A.-He said it was represented to him to be the wish of Gov. Hill that I should go, and that he didn't believe anything of the kind. He told me to go and see Judge diracts, who, he thought had also been approached. I heard from Hr. Lonw that Gracz and Thourson wanted to get a

"Q.-Who was that friend? A .- I understand it was gentleman of the name of Louv, who new occu-des a position as auditor in connection with the eque-

"Q-What are his initials? A.-Julius Caran! [Bonrs Q-Had you been performing your duties well? A .-Yes, air, to the best of my ability.
"Q-Were any reasons assigned why Gracz wanted to
put you out! A.—None.

"Q.-The scheme s as not successful! A.-No. Judge Srzecza sald he would not go in with it though Presi dent Clarzlane came from Washington and asked him o do so. "Q.—Did Gnace make any further effort to get Mr.

LULLY in ! A.—I did not hear of any; I dropped it.
"Q.—He dropped it, you mean. A.—No. I took no fur-ther interest in it. I went on with my work, and let

we are indebted to the reporter of the Times. It is all in reference to Mr. McCullon's testimony:

about a quarier of a mile distant.

"Why," said Mr. Löwars, getting red in the face, "we paid \$1,000 for it under your advice."

"Not under my advice," retorted the witness, "for it

We naid \$1,250 under your advice, said Mr. Low positively.

I deny it, 'replied the witness.'

You have the advantage of the witness,' said Sena-

for Passerr to Mr. Lovarr, 'for he is under oath.' This little jab secured silence." McCullon is a wit, certainly, and the last observation of Senator Fasserr shows that he

also is endowed by nature with a dash thereof,

True it is that Mr. THURMAN will have eached the ripe age of four score years at the close of his term of office as Vice-President of the United States, but his health, vigor, and arder give reason for indulging in the hope that his mental faculties will then be flourishing like a green bay tree. There was another great American Democratic statesman, Thomas JEF-FERSON, the Sage of Monticello, whose brain continued to be active for years after he was four score. The intellectual powers of the Grand Old Roman are now at their best estate.

It is of high importance to the interests and the prosperity of the chief city of the United States that a man of the right kind should be elected Mayor of New York next November.

Mr. POWDERLY made a great many reckess statements in his testimony before the Emigration Committee. Formerly we should have attached no little importance to his testimony upon a subject so nearly touching the labor interests of the country. Nowadays we have learned to believe that Mr. Powderly, upon occasion. Hes. We repudiate wholly, for instance, his estimate, or his alleged estimate. of unemployed labor. What he said also about the Reading Coal and Iron Company is a falsehood in its entirety. Gen. ECKERT in 1884, he said, was President of this company, and or-dered its hands to vote the Republican ticket under the pain of dismissal, and he had since, by reason of the refusal of some of them to do so, replaced them with Hungarians. The mere fact that Gen. ECKERT never had anything to do with the Reading Coal and Iron Company may strike Mr. PowdenLy as an inadequate refutation of his charge. However, it is true, as it is also true that Gen. Eckert in his function as an employer never gave such an order in his life, either directly or indirectly. We fear that PowderLT is a great rogue.

In the renomination of Governor DAVID BENNETT HILL, and in his redication by a larger majority than he had two years ago, the Demo cratic party of the Empire State will be strengthened in a way that will enable it render services of the highest importance to

There is a nowspaper story that Mr. HENRY JANEA the novellst, recently remarked with some osten-tation that he was an Englishman.—Home Journal. Say rather a newspaper lie.

The Boston Record avers that the Democracy of THE SUN is the same as that of Josian ABBOTT and CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY of Massachusetts, and that is of the best sort. They are men of whom any Commonwealth might be proud, and their Democracy is drawn from unadulterated sources. What JEFFERSON and TILDEN taught and what Jackson practised is the life of their politics. It is also the life of THE SUN'S.

Mr. J. GORDON STREET of Boston has accepted the challenge of another colored man to discuss the question: "Can colored men support the Democratic party?" The question loes not admit of argument. Any American citizen can support the Democratic party regardless of race, color, or condition. Fortunately, that organization is not so exclusive that its adherents are limited to any particular class of voters. On the question. colored men support the Democratic party?" Mr. STREET and his opponent might hold a very interesting debate.

At Port Huron, Mich., a dealer conspicuously displayed in honor of the Old Roman's visit a mammoth watermelon, with the label: Democratic to the core." Nothing could have been more appropriate. The watermelon is the true leveller, and it does not distinguish between the masses and the classes.

"Does the title of 'His Excellency' belong to the office of President of the United States ? This question is asked by a respected corre spondent in Maiden lane, and we answer em phatically that it does not.

Of the various and innumerable claims to the world's leadership put forth by Chicago we will cheerfully allow that in regard to the unequalled push, organization, and sociability of her Wholesale Grocers. In what other town in the world do we find the annual picnic of the Wholesale Grocers celebrated with words like these that are printed in the Chicago Tribune?

Sugar in barrels and Coffee in bags d chests of Tes, 'I'm going with Soap,' said a package of Tags,

'And Soap is a going with me.' Molasses went down like a wolf on the fold, And Crackers went tumbling after; Then followed some jugs of Vinegar old. And Bacon-Sides shaking with laughter

Alles avec moi, ma chere, je vous prie,'
A basket of Champagne said. Mais non. j'accompagne M'aleu Fromage de Bris.' Said Cologne with a toss of her head,

Mr. W. H. HAVEMEYER, the President, was accompanied to the picnic grounds by three thousand wholesalers of groceries, in two special trains and a car for the caterer. Athletic games bloomed, and most of the picnickers delighted themselves on "the river, the hammocks, and the dancing floor,"

What do our wholesale grocers, or the wholesale grocers of Boston, or Philadelphia. or Baltimore, or Long Island City, do to celbrate their occupation and their joy like that?

Of one of the fussiest and cranklest undertakings of recent politics, our free trade contemporary, the Washington Post, utters the epilogue, as follows: "The Democratic party covers all the measureless

space between S. J. RANDALL and FRANK HURD-between protection and a tariff for revenue only." What was known as the reading out of the Hon, SAMUEL J. RANDALL having been declared

off, the Democracy can proceed to business. It was a funny reading out. One of the most interesting features of modern journalism is the extraordinary development of both wit and wisdom in the short dialogue and the apothegm in the style of BILLINGS. If there were a competition among

such products, we are inclined to think that the first prize, whether it be a palm or a cake should be given to the philosopher of the Oil City Blizzard, for this one: "Tis a wise base ball player that knoweth his own

As a mirror reflecting the genius of the coun try, this can't be beat. President CLEVELAND has had the pleas

ure of grasping hands in the White House with our base ball Giants, whose grip was hearty as Will Call and See Them. well as muscular. When BEN HABRISON & hands with a delegation of drummers a short Boy-Tessir; he is in de back room readin' de newa.
Customer—is he a socialy man?
Boy-No. sir, but he's got lots o'swell customers, an' he wants to fad out when they're comin' back to tewn.
Be's wery antious to see some of 'em. time ago, he was exhausted with the effort, but better a thousand drummers than a score of Giants. Mr. CLEVELAND was not exhausted by yesterday's strain. He is a stronger man

Argus's Letters Excite Pain and Indiguation From El Avisador Cui

The leading newspaper, THE SUN, published last Monday, as is its custom, a letter from Harana, signed by its segacious and well-informed correspondent in that city. "Argus" It treats of the heisons crime ther interest in it. I went on with my work and let Gaser go on scheming if he wanted in. [Laughter.]
"Q.—Mr. Gases himself got out before you did." A Gaughing).—Yes."

This we take from the report of the Tribune; but there is another nice little touch for which sins will go unpunished."

The words accite beth pain and indignation: "The assessing with a singular concluding words accite beth pain and indignation: "The assessing will go unpunished." BISHOP HARRIS'S FUNERAL

The Services Conducted in Westminster A Copyright, 1888, by Tax Bys Printing and Publishing

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Universal regret is expressed to-day at the death of Bishop Harris of Michigan. The funeral service was held at 5 o'clock this afternoon in Westminster Abbey. The body, enclosed in oak and leaden coffins, piled with wreaths and flowers, was borne into the Abbey on the shoulders of eight clergymen. who were followed by a number of American Bishops and Anglican dignitaries and by a long train of Americans, including Minister Phelps, John Jay, and others. The first part of the funeral service was read by Canon Westcott and the conclusion by Bishop Whipple of Minnesota, the senior American prelate. The sermon was preached by Bishop Thompson of Mississippi, who spoke of his deceased friend as a genuine, thorough, true-hearted American, who had worked himself to death, as too many of his countrymen, particularly those of the episcopate, were inclined to do. Bishop Harris was the youngest and physically the strongest of them all, but his mind had broken down under the strain he put en it. The wife and daughter of the deceased Bishop were present. The remains will be shipped to-morrow to

DEATH OF DR. HENRY F. QUACKENBOS. The Priend and Medical Attendant of Many

Dr. Henry F. Quackenbos died at his residence, 39 West Eighteenth street, on Tuesday afternoon, of acute pneumonia, following upon inflammation of the kidneys. He was 68 years of age, and leaves a wife and a son of 16 years. He was born in New York Sept. 29, 1819. After receiving a collegiate and medical education in this city he went through medical schools in

in this city he went through medical schools in Edinburgh and Paris, and practised in the hospitals of London. As a surgeon he served under Gen. Felister in the French campaign against the Algerians. Then he returned to New York where he has since lived. He was in charge of Bellevue Hospital during the cholera epidemic of 1849.

Dr. Quackenbos was early made honorary physician of the American Dramatic Fund Association. The last service he did for it was to prescribe for the late Mr. Davidge. He was still Mrs. Russell, and used to describe humorously how he cared for her baby while she went to the old Park Theatre to act. For many years he attended Edwin Forrest, and was with George Holland in his last illness. He attended Abraham Lincoln when he was sick in the Metropolitan Hotel, and afterward was his warm friend. Bishop Bailey of Baitimore, Archbishop Hunhes, and Daniel Websier were also his intimate friends.

Dr. Quackenbos had been sick for two years, He became unconsolous on Sunday last and remained so till his death.

A FREE THINKER FORCED FROM THE K. OF L.

They Tried to Make him a Methodist-Sympathy from Other Free Thinkers.

WABASH., Ind., Aug. 18.—The expulsion of Arthur C. Everett, the publisher of a labor journal. from the Wabash Lodge of the Knights of Labor, because of his aggressive atheism and furious protests against the use of the Bible in the lodge room, has elicited hundreds of letters of sympathy from leading members of the Secular Union, the prin ipal organization of free thinkers in the United States. They urge him not to weaken in the position he has taken, and promise to sustain him in his coming contest with the State Assembly of Enights, and offer assistance in other ways. Grand Master Workman Powderly, to whom Mr. Everett has written several times asking to have his troubles adjusted, has at last replied: "If the case stands as reported by you, then a wrong has been done. I will cause an investigation to be made. You will hear from me later on." From the Courter-Journal

wrong has been done. I will cause an investigation to be made. You will hear from me later on."

Mr. Everett is still undergoing the boycott, however, and is in a very bad way. He sars: "I had only got my paper in a shape to pay me something when this trouble ruined my business. Then it was the Wabash Knights tried to bribe me, offering to buy me a new press if I would join the Methodist Church and cease printing infidel literature in connection with labor intelligence. My refusal to listen to these overtures was followed by threats and persecution on the part of the Knights. I was stoned as I sat upon the porch in front of my residence. I was threatened with tar and leathers and assured that my type would be dumped into the street. They made it so hot for me that I moved to Mt. Vernon, Ind. They followed me there with the boycott They wrote to the Prosecuting Attorney there that they were not only going to ruin my business, but drive me out of the State. I thereupon came back to Wabash, but I am so much in dread that I dare not venture upon the streets at night. I am still unable to get employment in this city. Every one is afraid that the Knights will boycott him if he gives me work."

Mr. Everett is an industrious man and has been an earnest worker in the cause of labor. It is believed that he is being treated too harshly on account of his lack of religion.

WOMEN IN POLITICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am constant reader of Tur Sun, believing it to be the only paper that gives to each party unbiased justice. I am also a woman and a thorough Democrat, and I was somewhat indignant this morning when I opened m paper to find part of its valuable space deveted to olitical satire on woman and her influence in politics. arty is more auxious for its success this fall than I am All the logic and personal influence I possess has been All the logic and personal influence I possess has been used to convince others of the necessity of the continuance in power of the present Administration.

Now, there are innufreds of women who are working in the same manner quietly but effectually, for Democratic advancement; and to us all this morning's editorial has something of a wet blanket effect.

Let me assure you sir, that we all do not take our politica from our hussands brothers or lovers. We fortunately possess intellects of our own, and it appears to use to be poor taste and policy for a Democratic organ of The Son's standing to sheer at our united efforts in the party's interests. Miss Davis is mistaken. We were referring

to the Republican women only. The Democratic ladies are all right. Menored by His Neighbors.

From the Washington Star Judge Thurman's speechmaking tour o Ohio is marked by a good-humored way of laying before his bearers in a clear and simple style what he belle to be truths, rather than by bitter assaults on his adver saries or by long arrays of statistics. Every utterance greated with a welcome that shows how popular the ludge's person and oratory are among his Buckeye

Gov. Hill's Enemies Disarmed.

From the Philadelphia Ledger. Whatever may be the interpretation put upon those letters, and however much they may have dam aged the Governor if made public after his report neasure his enemies, and makes him strenger than he was before the Mayor went on the stand.

Doing His Share. From the Albony Times. The Governor is the only man in New York State yet who has made three speeches for the St. Louis

As Usual, All Around. From the Memphis Avalanche. The Mugwump press of New York opposes

appears that the Governor will get there, as usual, The Stereoptices in Politice. The stereopticon is mightier than the trans-

A Severe Nez-Partisan View From the Men's Outfit Some of the monstrosities that have been prepared in campaign shirts and handierchiefs stop a clock and ought to defeat both candidates.

Customer (to grecer's boy)-Pproprietor in?

Harper's Magazine for September opens with a journey to the Rebridea written and illustrated by Mrs. Blitabeth Robins Fennel. Mr. Warner con-tinces his Western studies in a description of Memphis and Little Rock. Mr. Edwards Roberts tells of the cities of Helena and Butta. in Montana: Mr. Lafcadie Hearn completas his "Bidaummer Trip in the West Indies." There is an admirable article on the new Gallers of Tapestry in Florence, and Prof. Morse of Salem discusses the old Satsuma porcelain with knowledge and intelligence that are rare even among experts. The postry and romanos of this number are unusually in-teresting. It is a most readable specimen of this always readable measures.

A JAIL CROWDED WITH WITNESSES.

the Comptroller of the Treasury, says:

"Over 500 witnesses are in attendance for

the Government. The large majority of these

A NEW BUILDING FOR WALL STREET.

Seventy-six Years Old, the Bank of America

Builds Itself a New Home.

For fifty-three years out of its seventy-six

the Bank of America stood at the northwest

antiquely handsome building, though only one

story in height, its granite walls were black-

ened by more than half a century of all sorts of weather, and before its door, like twin giants

guarding the treasure, stood two massive gray

pillars. But it is now being moved away or

pillars. But it is now being moved away on the carts of the second-hand builder. The old force of tellers and bookkeepers were driven from their desks at the point of the pickare and crowbar. Under the great dome where the gold and silver used to ingle, and the new bank notes frou-froued, and the old ones said nothing but got there, was to-day only the dustiest ruin.

The new bank building to be erected on the old site, with the addition of the ground formerly held by the Bank of North America, will be a towering nine-story structure of granite with a frontage of seventy feet on Wall street and eighty feet on William street. E. W. Corlies yesterday said that the Bank of America was organized in f812, with Oliver Wolcott as its first President. He alterward became Gov. of Connectiout, Following him as President came William Bayard, and next Thomas Buckley, both of whom served rather short terms, but their successor, George Newbold, directed the affairs of the bank for twenty-six years. In 1858 James Punnett became President, and, after twelve years of financiering, died in 1870. William L. Jenkins succeeded him, but he, after eighteen years of hard work, which told on his health, was obliged to resign the Fresidency, but accepted and still retains the office of Vice-President.

Free Marriage Ladies and Their Peculiari.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The free

ife, or of some one wanting in adaptability, or ela-

they are but an echo of passion. Will she ontgrow and

live to denounce them, as all her kind have done?

A woman Justice in Wyoming Territory, where women vote and hold office, was known to be surpassingly severe on all women who discount marriage loys, and on all who live by advanced ideas, as free lovers,

and on women of lenient opinions about Mrs. Potiphar

layons, and, perhaps, comforted with apples-roasted,

lived "advancedly," but to find, at last the conven-

It is always so with women who have, in what Thomas Carlyle calls "a fine youthful enthusiasm,"

been eccentric; yet their severity toward others is not

inconsistency. Having tried the exceptions which ter

Mrs. Caird must be still in the May of youth, certainly

not past the noon of summer time, but she will yet, in

Why Pearson Will Never Go.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A paper

like yours, conducted with almost mathematical ac-curacy, should not fall into so grave an error as that of

Don't you know that Mr. Pearson is a pet of Mr. George Jones of the Times; that Mr. Jones is on the

Postmaster's bond for about a quarter of a million dol-

lars; that whenever any of Mr. Pearson's other bonds

men for any cause drop out, and the Fostmaster finds it difficult or impossible to get a new man, Mr. Jones promptly comes to his relief with another fifty or one

hundred thousand, as the case may require? It is well known that Mr. Joues is a sincere believer in the new mockery of common sense, known as government by schoolmasters, and as he believes, and rightly too, that

Mr. Pearson is an incarnation of civil service examina

vell known to Mr. Cleveland, do you think he is likely

A Republican Free Trader.

Jackson S. Schultz, the great tanner and

seather merchant of New York, who supported Cland four years ago, was recently advertised as a vert to Harrison." What kind of a convert he shown by the following letter to Mr. W. A. Moone Columbus, Ind.:

Not to Be Disturbed.

From the Boston Courier.

The Old Roman in the West.

Whar spathy was six foot deep,

Because o' Thurman's comin'

Now things is brisk and hummin' The Democratic heart's a-leap

Republicans don't hardly know What way to meet their forman;

An' young an' old by thousands go

Larnin' an' homespun sense an' wit

An' eloquence he's got sacks on. An', when it comes to bed-rock grit,

Of Honest Abe. tew, tuar's a streak Clean threw the ele man's make-up.

He's made us Hawbucks wake up.

An' when they git the ole man East,

Yew bet Matt Quay don't her no feast

When Thurman jines the battle. 'Tain't fireworks an' a heap o' noise

That wins, nor bands a drummin'

His words is good as meat and drink,

And, lick or be licked, swim or sink.

He'll fight like Samson all way threw,

An' fightin' won't distress him; He likes it, he does. He's trew blew, Ole Allen G. God bless him!

We're fur the Ole Bandanny!

But thar 'll be a happy lot o' boys In York when Thurman's comin'

Gosh! how the things 'll rattle;

He makes ye think o' Jackson

So 'tain't no wander of this week

To hear the Grand Old Roman

humiliation of spirit if not cum fetu et preced mounce the doctrines she new so glibly declares.

asking Mr. Cleveland to remove Postmaster Pears

tional modus eftendi the better way.

Washington, Aug. 21,

corner of Wall and William streets. It was an

There was No Money to Pay Them, and They There are few things more entertaining than the knowing airs a young married woman puts on over he knowing airs a young married woman puts on over her unmarried friend. There was a delightful instance of the Broadway cars recterday. She was a fine, fresh, langhing young woman. Her friend had just come up, from the seashore. Evidently the most charming thing CHARLESTON, Aug. 22.—An alarming state of affairs has been developed in the city of Greenville, where the United States District Court is now in session. Greenville is the cen-tre of the moonshine district in South Carolina. that could happen had befailen her during her sejourn, She had now come up to town to get the "suprement things." She held in her hand a paper written over and over 500 witneses are in attendance on the court. The difficulty seems to be a want of funds to pay the jurors and witnesses. Judge

with long lists. Over it the two heads pondered, and too interested to be conscious of the people about, who were pleased to be taken into their confidence. Simonton, the presiding Judge, in a letter to 'Oh, you extravagant thing!" the young maiden ex-

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

claimed, throwing back her head. "Seven dellars for

"Over 500 witnesses are in attendance for the Government. The large majority of these are without money and without credit. Many of them cannot procure lodging. Constant appeals are made to me for assistance. The foreman of the Grand Jury has reported to me officially that several witnesses before the Grand Jury, after delivering their testimony, stated that they had had no food for twenty-four hours. Witnesses brought here by the United States for the purposse of the Government, and attending for this purpose only are dependent upon the charity of the Greenville people for their maintenance."

In reply to this, J. Altheus Johnson of the Comptroller's office writes a rather tart letter, in which he places the blame on the United States Marshal. He says: "I do not desire that marshals shall undertake to put odium upon this office by pretending that all the distress and annoyance to which they can subject witnesses in the matter of paying their fees is the result of a ruling of the First Comptroller."

After referring to the order issued from the Comptroller's office, and intended to put a stop to the shaving of the pay certificates of jurors and witnesses, he says: "To protend, in order to a compliance with this direction, that the marshal must be in the bodily presence of the witness when making the payment, is the sheerest nonsense, or to pretend that it is impracticable to use checks as the law directs is equally to patter. If the marshal has the cash in hand and the witness is present, well enough. If the marshal draws a check, let him draw it to the order of the witness, whether the witness be present or a hundred miles away. He will then know that he is paying the witness and not somebody else."

The situation in Greenville is said to be appalling. The juil is crowded with witnesses, whe have been admitted on the order of the presiding Judge, and who would otherwise starve, and the others are living out on the byways, begging or stealing. Con't spend money on them." raising her eyebrows. "A prayer book? Why, somehody will give you one."
Then they murmured once more, and words significant of frills and ruffes fosted above the car bells' lingle. "Oh, you're too deliciously absurd," the little woman remonstrated spain. "Those things aren't of amy con-sequence. Get them cheap. You seem to think tha: everything "—then their voices fell.

At last she could bear it no longer. "You are incorrigible. Dodet me make your list over-for you. I can save you a lot. I know exactly what you need. Put your money where it will tell." she added convincingly, waving her parasol at the conductor to

Miss Juliet Corson is an invalid who shows with highly disciplined mental powers can do to check the ravages of disease. For some years Miss Corson has been considered a hopeless invalid. But she has our lived the predictions of the doctors, and is now practi-Cally her own patient. Although a great and constant sufferer, her writing has not been seriously interfered with. Since her illness assumed its present hopeless state she has written several books, beside numerous articles, and is now engaged on what she expects to be the best book of her life, a book on cookery for the sick. At other time she has given lessons in different parts of the country, and this spring gave a series of public experiments in cooking for the Metropolitan das Company. There has been seme discussion about a national school of cookery at Washington, of which, if carried out, Miss Corson would have had charge. It to Berlin, who had the matter greatly at heart. Miss Corson is now at Brooks Farm, Franconia, where she is gaining strength.

The decoration fever as exemplified in Ed Stokes's Moffman House, has lately become epidemic among Broadway hotels. Nearly all are courting the mathelic, particularly in the fitting up of their public corridors. The St. James, for example, is replacing the dark wood work walmacouting of its corridors with tiling of three colors of Italian and Tennessee marble, and rejuvenations of Italian and Tennessee marble, and rejuvenations. ing its walls and ceilings. Another up-town hotel, the the dining room for the sake of an imposing public cor. ridor, which, when completed, he hopes will be unequal-led in the city for modest richness. Walls and cellings will be decorated in a newfrigh relief known as is excess. of paper pulp, which will admit of repainting and other-wise renewing. He proposes a new ladies parior, bar, and barber shep in the same style of decoration, and has already laid a new and beautiful marble staircase.

Not long ago an item in this column spoke of a shandygaff of champagne and porter as especially suited for cool weather, preferring the lighter mixtures, com-pounded of ginger ale, for hot times. An adherent of the champague-porter shandygaff at all times, the bostest included, is Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore, the noted liquid like it, and recommends it even with breakfast. He always has champagne on tap at home, and when he chief of all delicacies and especially suited to het weather. Wherever Gilmore happens to be found, one may call for the mixture and be sure it is not far off. In a burst of enthusiasm be recently called it a "symptomy in liquid."

At the same honr that Edward Aronson, the popular business manager of the Casino, was being laid beneath the sod of Cypress Bill Cemetery the funeral services of an intimate friend of his were taking place. It was Lonis Kook, who, until he was taken down with con nce of his duties, and found by some passers by stuck in a snowdrift and nearly insensible. He never recev-On the very same day died Jack St. Maur, a close friend of both. The three were cronics.

Actors and actresses are beginning to some back to town from the country to attend rehearsals and have a adorned with spices, and lavishly ancinted with steaming atimuli-told me that in their bloom of youth-fainess, he a bachelor, and she a widow-they, too, had have remained in town looking for an engagement all summer, by reason of the lack of dust on their boots and fatigue in their faces. There is great cordiality in the greetings of stage people, particularly those who ccupy the minor walks in their profession. They make up in manners what they lack in fame.

The members of the Nineteenth Century Club have already begun to realize that the death of its founder will interfere with the carrying out of its original obcannot be done by a Board of Trustees. It was Mr.
Paimer's personal and social qualities, sided by his inherited fortuse, that enabled him to form that remarkable club. He brought together under the roof of his mansion in Gramercy square, or, upon certain occa-sions, in more spacious quarters, groups of people of the most varied kinds—agnostics and believers. Jews and Gentiles, rich and poor, radicals and cen-"white spirits and black, brown spirits and gray." mingled in peace at the Nineteenth Century Club, and held high debate upon questions about which they differed in every possible way. Mr. Palmer knew them all, was on friendly terms with all, and enjoyed the respect of all. Upon one occasion, and it was not an unusual occasion, a noted Socialist gave a discourse upon his theories and his chief antagonist was the wealthy President of a great corporation. Both Lazarus and Dives had a fair show before an audience numbering about one hundred. twenty of whom were possessors of fortunes that aggregated over three hundred million dollars. After the bat tie of the two chief combatants there was a free field, open to all comers, and it was well filled. On another occasion, and it was not an unusual occasion, infidelity, orthodoxy, Judaism, and liberalism confronted each other in argument before an audience that differed in belief as much as the speakers did. These were not exto heed anybody's advice to remove Mr. Pearson and offend G.J.? You might as well ask Mr. Cleveland to prove that the whole is less than its part. Issue. coptional incidents, but were among the ordinary experiences of the Nineteenth Century Club under the Presi dency of Mr. Palmer. There is no likelihood of another

> heterogeneous groups as he formed, or get up such rare debates as characterized the management of the clob's cremated founder. Somebody delving in the history of Newburyport Mass, has found that lumber was once sent across the Atlantic Ocean in the form of a raft similar to that which recently arrived in this port from Jozgins.

President being found who can bring together such

Columbus, Ind.:

New York, Aug. 15, 1858.

Mr. Will A. Mooney.

My Dank Sir: I am duly in receipt of your letter of inquiry of the 13th. In answer I will say:

I have been a Kepublican from the first day of the organization of that party but its more recent beresies on the question of State prison labor and high protective duties make me besitate. I shall not vote for Harrison as the representative of the Republican party. Whether I shall vote for Cleveland or not is deubtful. I am in the woods tied to a hemicek tree.

I am convinced that a more liberal policy in our trade matters will greatly promote the general welfare, and having studied this subject with as great care as I am capable. I shall always stand for the freest trade relations not only between the States of America, but the natious of the sarth. My motto is "Millions for revenue, but not one cent for protection." My regards to your father. Very truly. The black anake that caused the excitement in the proceeding a water snake. Those harmless reptiles have been common there. But across Deal Lake in the primewal forest there are more lively and interesting "warminta." Over there, the other day, we found our way obstructed by a flat-headed adder three feet long, who puffed out his cheeks to the size of a man's flat and hissed like the axhaust pipe of a steam engine. When his head was hit he buried it quite pathetically under the coils of his body, and it took a great deal of work to straighten him out and hill him. But it was a fair Millionaire (entering sanctum)—Hal hal old boy, how do you do to-day!
Editor (in a wisper)—Sah! Don't speak so loud.
H.—Why not!
K.—The base ball reporter is writing his report in the next room, and he has just given me orders that he is not to be disturbed either by callers or noises.

fight, for his bite was almost certain death. Mrs. Marien T. Fortesoue, who has just been married in London to Fisherman Bob Rocevelt, our new Min-ister to the Hague, was a star in the literary horizon of this city in the seventies. She was possessed of a grace-ful figure and classical features, and her attractions were increased by her stately manners and Parisian at-tira. She was the Vice-President of the Pot Luck Club. of which Mr. Roosevelt was President, and she also be longed to Serosis and other societies. In all of which she was famed for her wit. vivacity, and literary ability. She was first known in this city under her maiden name

of Miss Marion O'Shea, and she had come here from her native county of Tipperary. Mrs. Roosevelt is sure to be a shining light at the dull court of the Dutch King. A small and saturnine man, who sat very far down in his chair, among a group of men in the Glisey House pesterday afternoon, proved to have a remarkable recipe for atimulating conversation. In the crowd were Maurice Harrymore, France Coulter. W. A. Mes-taver, Joe Roward, Charles Durant, Col. John A. 20 Cauli, and one or two others. The small man never by any chance, uttered an opinion or indulged in an arra-ment but whenever the talk grow slack for a moment

he would raise his voice and pipe shrilly:

"Weil it is my candid opinion that Bob Ingersoil is a
greater man than William E. Gladatone." At once there would be a torrent of argument, intive, abuse, endorsement, and dissension, which would keep things in a whiri antil every one was tired out, and then the voice of the little man would rise again, with

some such remark as:

"Weil, when James G. Blaine in half as clever as
Charles Stewart Parnel!, I want somebody to explain to When he finally came to comparing Bismarck t

Boulanger, however, a light of suspicion flashed around the eyes of the group, and there was a quiet melting away. Still, the idea is not a bad one for any debating club, if it is stranded by the aridity and barrous